

Development of Hydromodification Control Requirements for New and Redevelopment:

The Central Coast Joint Effort

February, 2012



Today's Workshop

Meeting Purpose:

Discuss Joint Effort progress in the development of stormwater control requirements for new and redevelopment projects

Agenda:

- Project background
- Process for developing Numeric Criteria
(Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, etc.)
- Applicability Thresholds and Alternative Compliance

Joint Effort Background

Post-construction stormwater requirements protect and improve downstream receiving waters



Joint Effort Background

The Water Board proposed the Joint Effort as a regional approach to develop stormwater control requirements

The Joint Effort was initiated in 2009 and has participation from all the Region's MS4 municipalities

The requirements are planned to go into effect January 2013



Joint Effort Background

Project Assumptions:

- Landscapes across the Central Coast are not the same and a “one-size-fits-all” approach is not appropriate
- Conventional stormwater management approaches are not adequate to protect/improve receiving waters
- Hydromodification control should focus on the protection/improvement of *watershed processes*
- Post-construction requirements for hydromodification control must be technically feasible and reasonable (i.e., cost-effective)
- Water quality requirements must be integrated to create the final new/redevelopment requirements

Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

1. TYPES OF PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES (GEOLOGY, SLOPE)



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

MOUNTAINS

**1. TYPES OF PHYSICAL
LANDSCAPE FEATURES
(GEOLOGY, SLOPE)**



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria



1. TYPES OF PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES (GEOLOGY, SLOPE)

Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

1. TYPES OF PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES (GEOLOGY, SLOPE)



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

2. TYPES OF RECEIVING WATERS (WHERE DOES RUNOFF GO?)



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

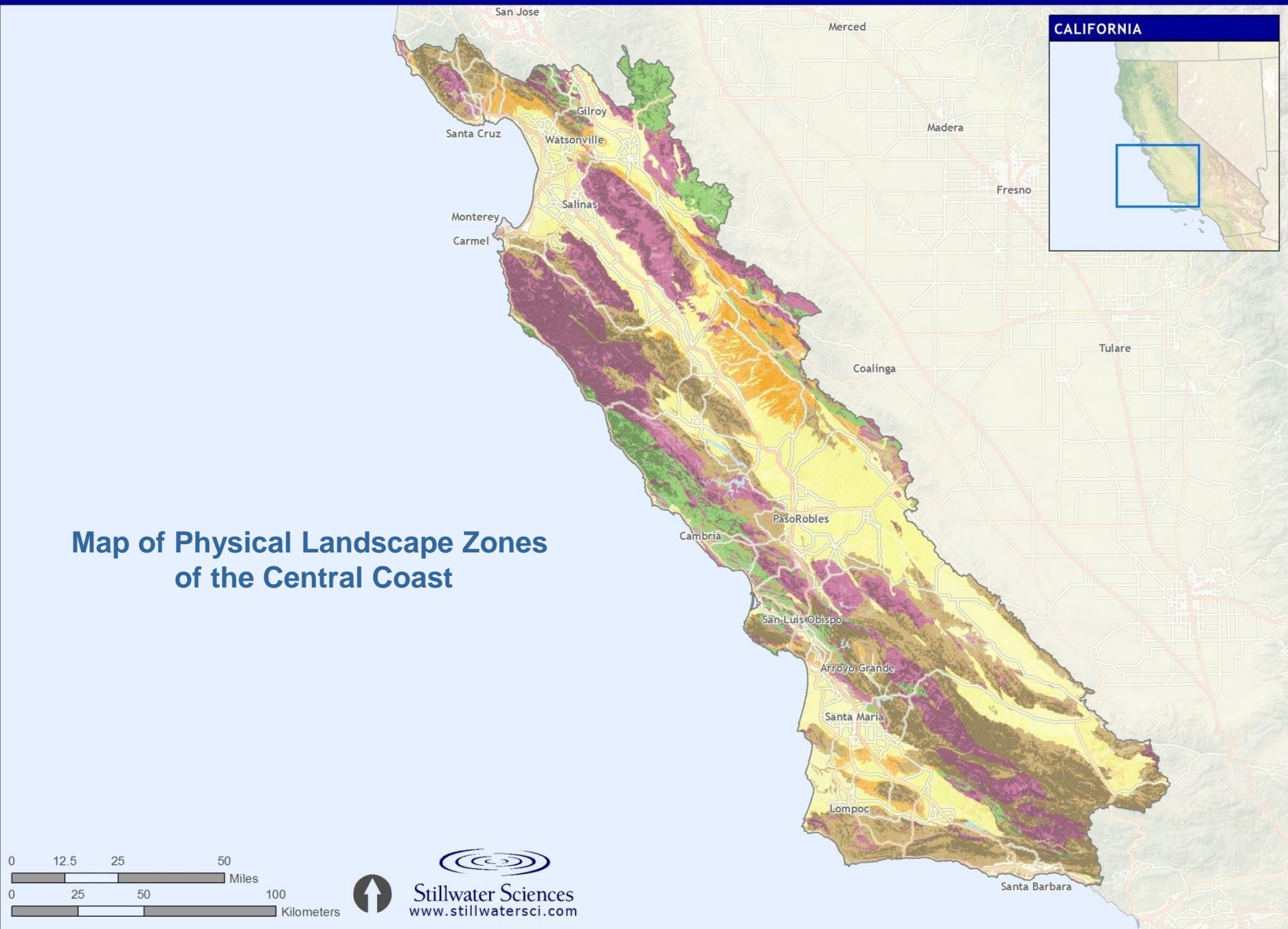
2. TYPES OF RECEIVING WATERS (WHERE DOES RUNOFF GO?)



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria



Map of Physical Landscape Zones of the Central Coast



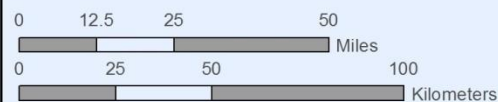
OVERLAY II

-  Drains direct to lake
-  Drains to stream to lake
-  Drains to stream to ocean
-  Drains to stream to wetland
-  Drains direct to wetland
-  Drains to stream to big river
-  Drains direct to big river
-  Drains direct to ocean

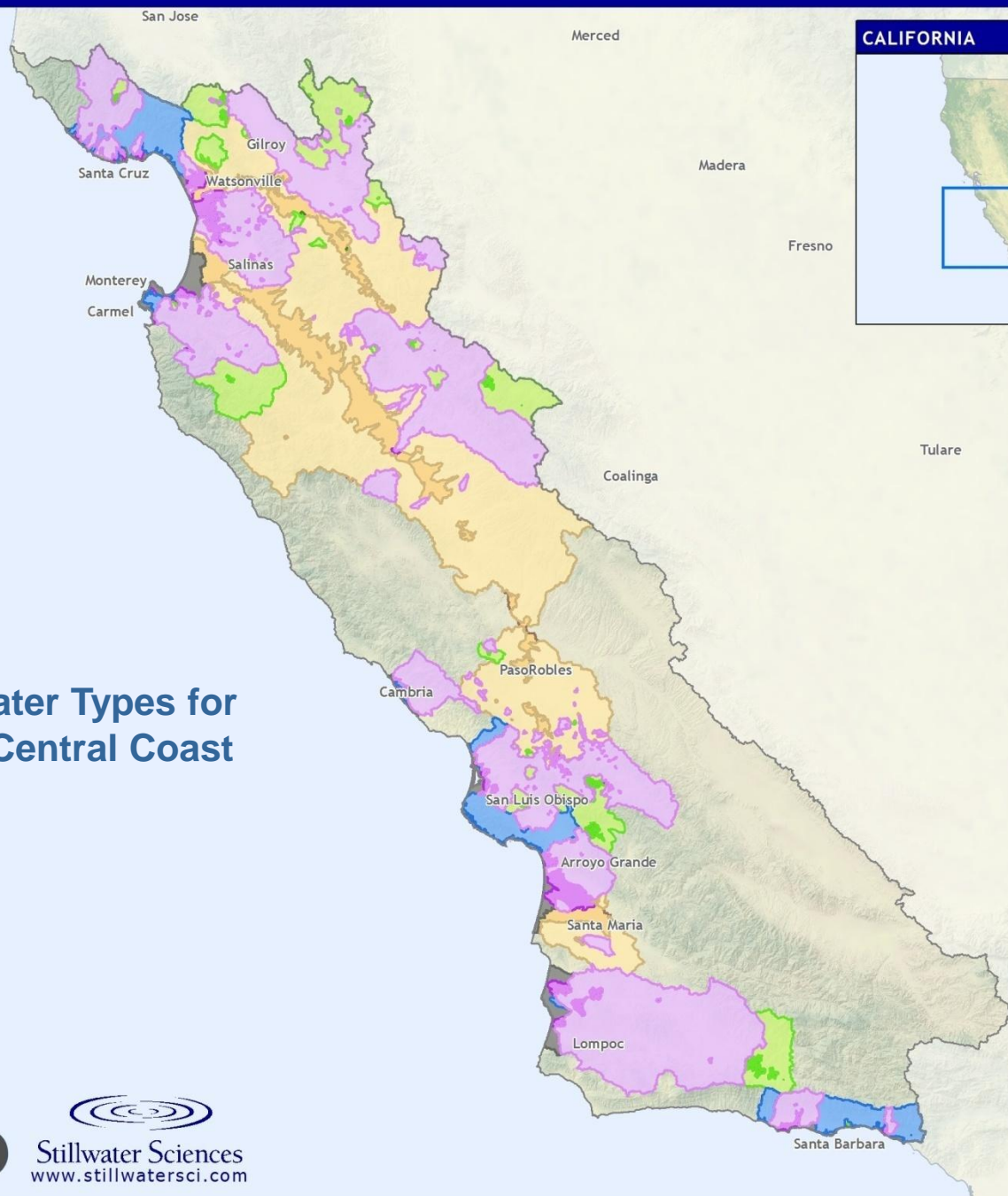
CALIFORNIA



Map of Receiving Water Types for urban areas of the Central Coast













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**Map of Watershed Management
Zones for urban areas of the
Central Coast
(Physical Landscape Zone +
Receiving Water Type)**

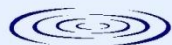
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ZONES

	1		6
	2		7
	3		8
	4		9
	5		10

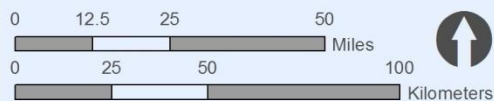
Watsonville

Santa Maria

Santa Barbara



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Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

What do we mean by “stormwater management strategies”?

- Flow control (reduces overland flow, increases infiltration)
- Water-quality improvement/protection
- Preservation of natural features, including the influx of sediment and organic material

Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

KEY POINTS:

- Watershed processes need protection *where* they occur; thus, most mitigation will typically occur on-site.
- “Runoff” is not the only process of concern for maintaining healthy watersheds; thus, “flow control” is not the only management strategy that will typically be needed.
- Conversely, not every site needs every process protected; not every receiving water needs the same type or degree of protection.

Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

Stormwater management strategies should be tailored to meet the requirements of individual Watershed Management Zones.

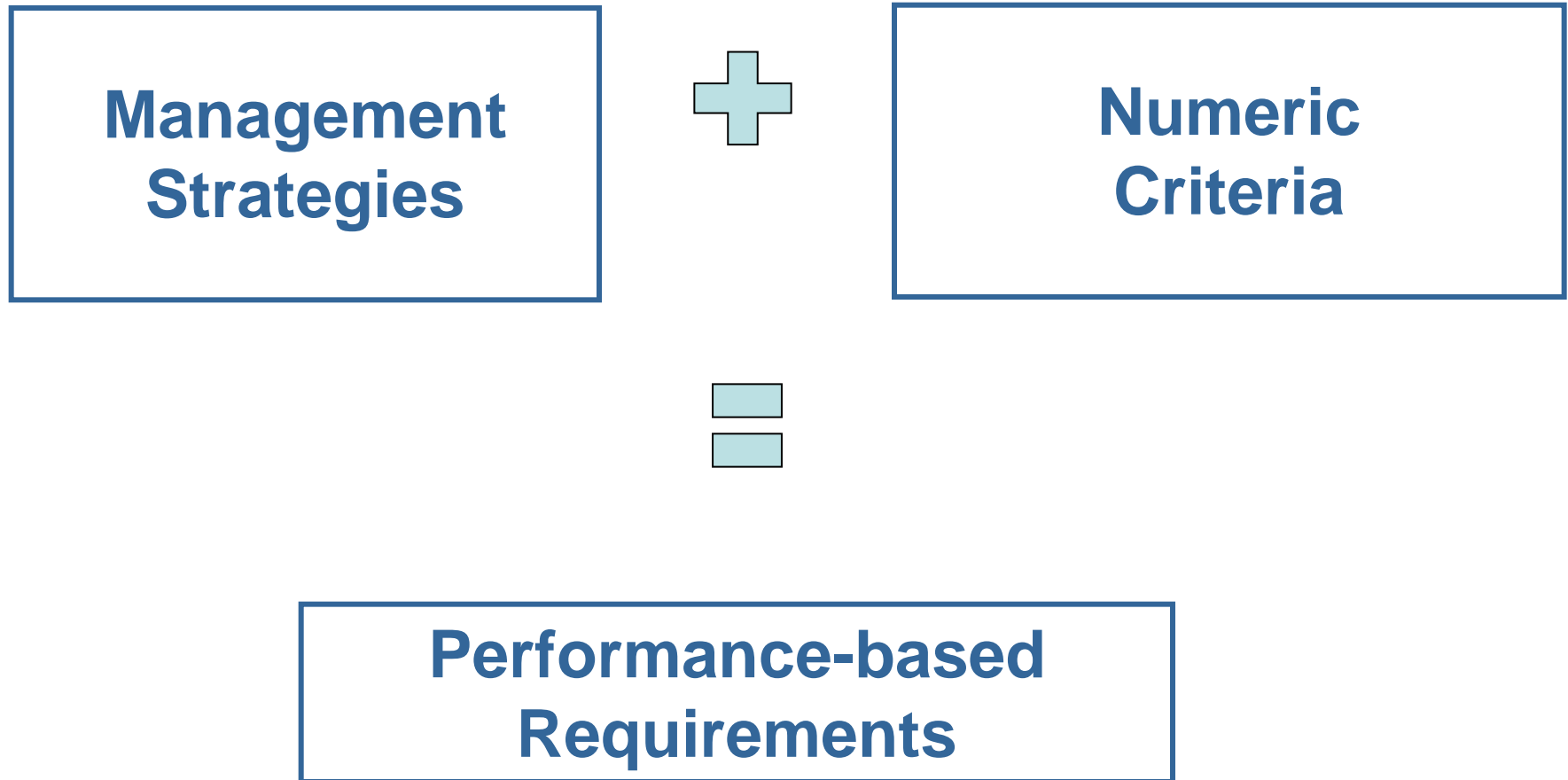
For example:

- Areas that drain to small streams need to maintain the watershed processes that regulate flows, maintain water quality, and ensure continued delivery of sediment and organics.
- Areas that support groundwater aquifers need to maintain high rates of infiltration.
- Areas that drain directly to the marine nearshore need to maintain only those processes that support high water quality and delivery of beach sediment.

Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

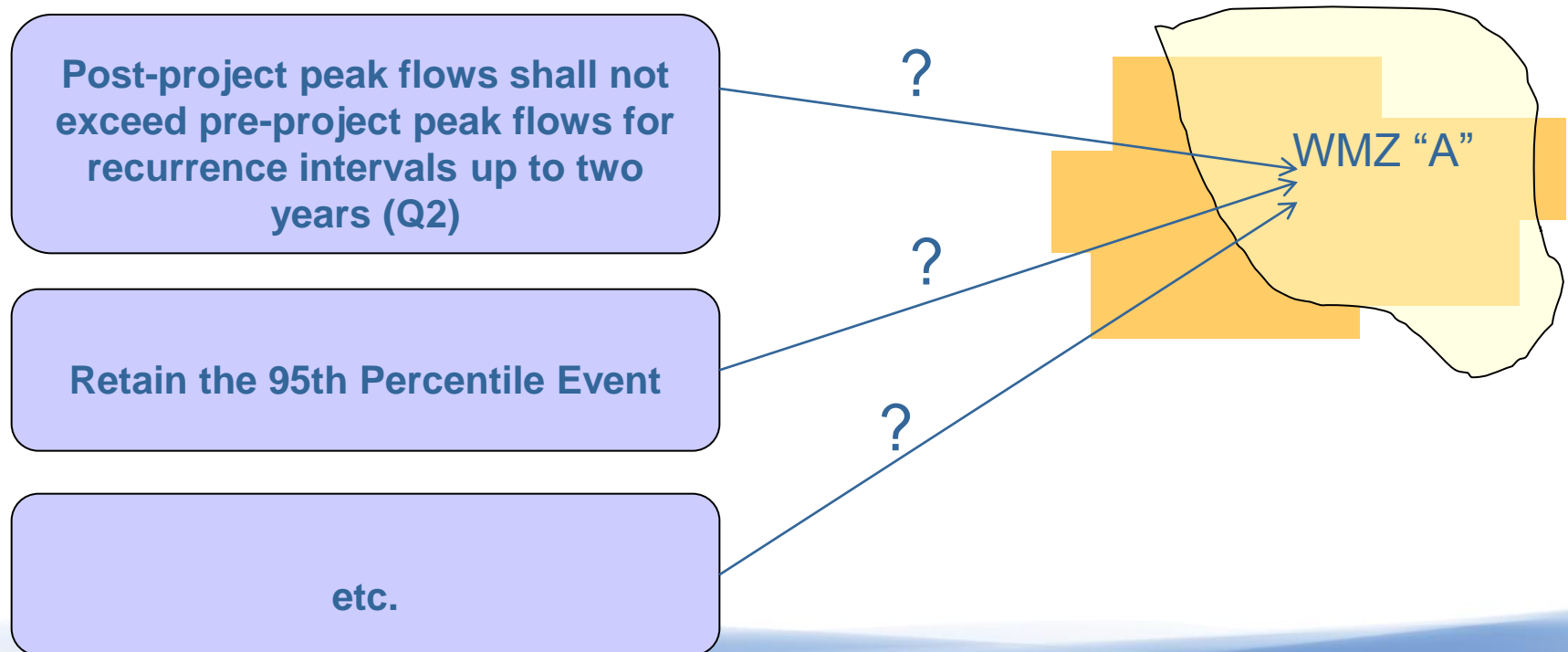


Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies, and Identification of Numeric Criteria

Evaluation of Existing Numeric Criteria to Determine Suitability in Addressing Central Coast Watershed Management Strategies



Watershed Management Zones, Strategies and Numeric Criteria: **Summary**

Physical Landscape Zone
+
Receiving Water Type
=
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ZONES



**SITE-APPROPRIATE
HYDROMODIFICATION
CONTROL
REQUIREMENTS**

The WMZs identify:

- ✓ Key watershed processes to protect
- ✓ Necessary management strategies to achieve protection

The WMZs inform:

- ✓ The translation of management strategies into numeric performance targets

Discussion: Part 1



- Watershed Management Zones
- Management Strategies
- Numeric Criteria

Applicability Thresholds



Applicability Thresholds

Components of Applicability Thresholds

- Parameter used to trigger requirements
(e.g., new/replaced impervious surface)
- Exemptions
- Type of requirement at each threshold
(e.g., water quality and flow control)

Alternative Compliance

A programmatic approach undertaken by a municipality to provide an alternative to the uniform application of Joint Effort numeric criteria to all projects in their jurisdiction.

Alternative Compliance

Opportunities

- Flexibility to align with broader development objectives
- Ability to meet compliance

Challenges

- Legal framework (location, schedule)
- Equivalency with Joint Effort numeric criteria
- Long term ownership and responsibility
- Identification of suitable mitigation sites

Alternative Compliance is new territory and most likely a Pilot Project for a subset of projects.

Discussion: Part 2

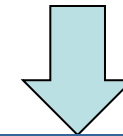
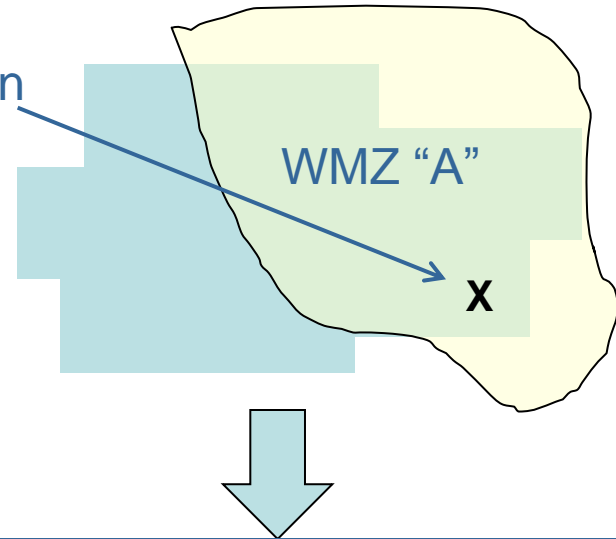
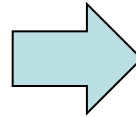


- Applicability Thresholds
- Alternative Compliance

Putting it all Together: understanding project requirements



Project Location



Post Construction Requirements for WMZ "A"

Amount of new/replaced impervious surface:

(small) ft² then _____ (insert numeric requirement)

(large) ft² then _____ (insert numeric requirement)

Please see schedule handout

Thank You

